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**MARKED UP VERSION OF THE AMENDE CLAIMS**

*(Version with Marking s to Show Changes Made)*

1. (amended) An internal high-pressure deformation method comprising furnishing a first work piece part with a first flange having a first sealing face;

furnishing a second work piece part with a second flange having a second sealing face, wherein the first sealing face is matching the second sealing face to deliver a sealing connection between the first flange and the second flange;

disposing the first workpiece part and the second workpiece part such that the first sealing face is disposed opposite to the second sealing face;

surrounding the first workpiece and the second workpiece by engraving [parts] surfaces forming a mold;

pressing the first sealing face against the second sealing face such that the connection between the first flange and the second flange is sealing [for] relative to a fluid pressurizing [pressure] agent;

feeding [pressure] pressurizing agent into a volume delimited by the first workpiece and by the second workpiece;

deforming the first workpiece and the second workpiece jointly by internal high-pressure deformation against the engraving surfaces [parts] and effected by the [pressure] pressurizing agent;

moving the parts of the engraving surfaces away from each other to allow removal of the deformed first workpiece and of the deformed second workpiece from the mold for production of [a bulging out and] an undercut hollow body.

2. (amended) The internal high-pressure deformation method according to claim 1 further comprising

inserting a third workpiece part adjoining the first flange region into the deformation tool; and

pressing the first flange against the third flange in a pressurizing [pressure] agent sealing way;

deforming the third work piece part together with the first work piece part and the second work piece part.

3. (amended) The internal high-pressure deformation method according to claim 1 further comprising

allowing a relative motion toward each other of the first work piece part and of the second work piece part during the [pressure] pressurizing agent sealingly pressing in the region of the first flange and of the second flange.

4. (amended) The internal high-pressure deformation method according to claim 1 further comprising

performing a stamping in the region of the first flange and of the second flange during the [pressure] pressurizing agent sealingly pressing together of the workpiece parts for influencing a flow of the material and/or for supporting a sealing and/or for accomplishing a positional fixation between the individual workpiece parts.

6. (amended) The internal high-pressure deformation method according to claim 1 further comprising

feeding [pressure] pressurizing agent through a docking connection between a pressure feed and an opening in the second workpiece part.

10. (amended) The apparatus according to claim 7 wherein the tool regions for insertion of [tie] the workpiece do not coincide with the tool planes for removal of the hollow body.

11. (amended) An internal high-pressure deformation method for the production of [in particular bulging out and] undercut hollow bodies by employing at least two workpiece parts (1,2), which two workpiece parts (1,2) are pressed [pressure] pressurizing agent sealingly in the region of a flange (1. 1,1.2) and which two workpiece parts (1,2) are deformed jointly by the internal high-pressure deformation, wherein the deforming is performed against an engraving surface, wherein the parts of the engraving surface are movable away from each other in a direction of intersecting axes.

12. (amended) The internal high-pressure deformation method according to claim 11 wherein more than two workpiece parts (1,2) adjoining each other

in the flange region are inserted into the deformation tool and are pressed against each other [pressure] pressurizing agent sealingly in the flange region and are deformed.

13. (amended) The internal high-pressure deformation method according to claim 11 wherein the work piece parts (1,2) allow a relative motion toward each other during the [pressure] pressurizing agent sealingly pressing in the flange region (1.1, 2.1).

14. (amended) The internal high-pressure deformation method according to claim 11 wherein a stamping is performed in the region of the flanges (1.1, 2.1) during the [pressure] pressurizing agent sealingly pressing together of the work tool pieces (1,2) in order to influence the flow of the material and/or to support the sealing and/or to accomplish a positional fixation between the individual workpiece parts (1,2).

15. (amended) An apparatus for production of [in particular bulged out and] undercut hollow bodies, wherein the apparatus is subdivided in tool

regions (E1, E2, E3, E4) corresponding to the workpiece form to be generated and the number of workpiece parts (1, 2), wherein the tool regions (E1, E2, E3, E4) are disposed in different planes, wherein one or several tool regions (E1, E2, E3, E4) are subdivided in different segments (S, S1, S2, S3, S4) according to the shape of the workpiece, wherein the segments (S, S1, S2, S3, S4) are movable away from the hollow body (W) for removal of the hollow body (W) from the mold.

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## REMARKS

Claims 1 through 17 continue to be in the case.

1. The disclosure stands objected to because of the following informalities: The specification appears to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and is replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors. Correction is required.

Applicant is presently considering the specification for improvements of language. Applicant further is looking to set up a personal interview with the Examiner in order to further follow the Examiner's observations.

2. The claims stand objected to under 37 CFR 1.52 (b) as failing to commence on a separate sheet of paper.

Applicant is providing now claims starting on a separate page of paper.

3. Claims 1-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claims are generally narrative and indefinite, failing to conform to current U. S. practice. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors. All the claims contain error but for example in claim 1: terms such as "engraving", "sealing for fluid pressure", "pressure agent", and "bulging out and undercut hollow body" are indefinite and non-idiomatic limitations.

The claims have been amended in order to overcome the rejection.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yasui '406

Applicant respectfully traverses.

The reference Yasui does not appear to show the engraving surfaces forming a mold of claim 1.

5. Claims 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by DE 19651658 or DE 19719426.

Applicant respectfully traverses.

Claim 1 as amended requires that "pressing the first sealing face against the second sealing face such that the connection between the first flange and the second flange is sealing relative to a fluid pressurizing agent". This feature of claim 1 is not seen in DE 19719426.

Claim 1 as amended further requires: "moving the parts of the engraving surfaces away from each other to allow removal of the deformed first workpiece and of the deformed second workpiece from the mold for production of an undercut hollow body". The reference DE 19651658 does not appear to allow for a production of an undercut hollow body.

6. Claims 1, 3-17 stand rejected under 35 U. S. C. 102(b) as being anticipated by DE 19732413, Fig. 4.

Claim 1 requires the step: "surrounding the first workpiece and the second workpiece by engraving surfaces forming a mold". This step does not appear to be part of Fig. 4 of DE 19732413.

Applicant submits that the prior art made of record neither anticipates nor renders obvious the present invention.

Reconsideration of all outstanding rejections is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner should not be able to find a certain element of Applicant's claims in a search of the state of the art and such element is deemed by the Examiner to be necessary for forming a basis for a rejection, then the Examiner is invited to inform the Applicant of such element in order to allow the Applicant to fully meet their disclosure requirement in view of innumerable and hypothetical possibilities of combining references to allege obviousness of individual claims. In particular, in view of different levels of familiarity of inventors with the information disclosure requirements of the United States Patent and Trademark Office developed in recent years and apparently still developing, which disclosure requirements are believed to be unique in the world, any help and suggestions regarding possible problems seen by the Examiner are welcome.

All claims as presently submitted are deemed to be in form for allowance and an early notice of allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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